

Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2577.

RUSSIANS ADMIT DEFEAT IN A FIGHT WITH JAPS IN KOREA

Battle on Yalu is Expected in a Week.

War Correspondents Are Expelled From Port Arthur.



RUSSIAN IRREGULAR TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 30.—In an engagement yesterday near Ping Yang, a mixed Japanese force met 600 Cossacks. The Russians were defeated and retired in good order with a loss of three Cossacks killed and three officers and twelve privates wounded.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS EXPELLED.

PORT ARTHUR, Mar. 30.—War correspondents have been expelled from here for disclosing Russian movements.

AFTER THE RUMOROLOGISTS.

HARBIN, Mar. 30.—The military authorities have issued a notice that circulators of false news will be severely punished.

COMING YALU BATTLE.

LIAO YANG, Mar. 30.—Japanese report that a battle on the Yalu river is anticipated within a week. Southern Manchuria is quiet. Cossacks attacked Chinese bandits at Bidzevo, killing 28. Three Cossacks were killed.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, Mar. 29.—The House, after hearing Admiral Togo's latest report today, resolved to spare no cost in prosecuting the war to a successful issue.

LONDON, Mar. 29.—England will not protest against the enforcement of martial law at Niuchwang by Russia.

JAPANESE DIET IS AT WORK ON TAX MEASURE

To Saito, Honolulu:

The Imperial Diet which closed its extraordinary session today gave unanimous consent to a bill authorizing the Government to raise a loan for the execution of the war; and also unanimously passed a preparation for a taxation bill which may give an additional increase of 280,000,000 yen.

TAKAHIRA.

ROYALTY AT LUNCH.

ROME, Mar. 30.—Dowager Queen Margherita lunched yesterday with the Kaiser on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

THE MICHIGAN FLOODS.

DETROIT, Mar. 30.—Five lives have been lost and \$5,000,000 damage has been done by the floods in Michigan.

RIVERS ABOVE THEIR BANKS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Mar. 30.—The Wabash and Ohio rivers are overflowing.

INSULAR PARTY MEN.

MANILA, Mar. 29.—The Republicans and Democrats of Manila are organizing and will elect delegates to attend the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominating conventions.

DYER GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29.—Captain G. L. Dyer, commander U. S. cruiser Albany, has been assigned as Naval Governor of Guam, to succeed the late Governor Sewall.

CANAL COMMISSION SAILS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 29.—Members of the Panama Canal Commission sailed today for the Isthmus.

BOMBAY, Mar. 30.—India is being scourged by the bubonic plague. The deaths from this disease reported in the whole of India for the week ending March 19, are 40,527.

TUNA, April 1.—The British column in the mountains of Yunnan has been twice attacked by Tibetans who were repulsed with heavy loss, owing to the inferiority of their weapons, which were matchlock rifles. The British captured Gung, the main camp of the Tibetans. The mountaineers lost 400 killed, the British twelve. News from Lhasa states that the Tibetan General was killed. Such modern rifles and ammunition as the attacking force had were of Russian make.

LONDON, March 31.—The Japanese have refused correspondents the use of the field telegraph to send dispatches. Correspondents' matter must be sent to Tokio by mail. There is no sign of the Japanese permitting foreign correspondents to go to the front.

RUSSIANS LEAVING KOREA.

SEOUL, March 31.—The Russians are evacuating their positions in Korea. Anarchy exists in the outside districts which the Japanese do not occupy. Five hundred Koreans near Ping Yang are riotous.

RUSSIANS SINK A COASTER.

CHEFOO, March 31.—The Russians have sunk a Japanese coaster. Seventeen passengers have been made prisoners.

AMERICANS AT NEWCHWANG.

NEWCHWANG, March 31.—The U. S. gunboat Helena has been ordered here from Shanghai. She will remove Americans desiring to go. The American flag has been hoisted on the coast.

CONSULAR MESSAGES.

Washington, March 30, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

The report of Admiral Togo on the blockading operation of Port Arthur:

At 3:30 a. m., March 27th, we have sent the second blockading expedition of four vessels escorted by torpedo-destroyers and a torpedo flotilla, to the mouth of Port Arthur. In spite of the enemy's searchlight, they proceeded directly to within two marine leagues of the shore, when they were discovered by the enemy. They were attacked by savage fire from the forts on both sides of the shore and the guardships. Undaunted by the fire, our ships proceeded into the inner roadstead. The Chiyo Maru was anchored and sunk herself within half cable to the west of the Golden Hill.

The Fukui Maru, while passing the left-hand side of the Chiyo Maru and while attempting to anchor, was discovered and torpedoed by the enemy's torpedo-boat, and was sunk in that position. The Yahiko Maru anchored and sunk herself on the left of the Fukui Maru.

The Yoneyama Maru, while passing through between the Chiyo Maru and the Fukui Maru, approached an enemy's torpedo-destroyer so near as to touch her stern, and anchored in the channel of the roadstead, when she was torpedoed. But by her inertia she proceeded to the left shore and sank there breadthwise, thus effecting the blockade. Such is the result of the expedition.

There is still some space left between Yahiko Maru and Yoneyama Maru. We regret that the blocking was not perfect.

Lieutenant Commander T. Hirose and three non-commissioned officers killed; Sub-Lieutenant Shimada severely wounded, and Lieutenant Masaki slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Masaki, Chief Engineer Kurita and six others were slightly wounded and all the rest were saved by our torpedo-boats and torpedo-destroyer.

The Aotaka and the Tsubame, two of our torpedo-boats, have escorted the blocking expedition. When they reached to within one mile of the fort, they engaged in battle with the enemy's torpedo-boat and inflicted severe damage on her. It appeared as if her engine was seriously damaged.

Our fleet, which returned with the expedition crew on board, reports that they saw an enemy's ship (perhaps warship) lying helpless at the foot of the Golden Hill. Our torpedo-destroyer and torpedo-flotilla were furiously fired at until the dawn, but sustained no damage.

TAKAHIRA.

Washington, March 30, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

On the 28th of March one of the divisions of our cavalry and infantry attacked the enemy at the outside of the south gate of Chongju and finally occupied the place. The enemy, numbering about 600, retreated toward Wiju. Lieutenant Kane and four others were killed. Kurokawa, Oka and eleven others were wounded in this engagement. No lives were lost in the infantry division. Only two dead bodies of the enemy were abandoned on the field, but it is said that seven or eight remains of the enemy's soldiers were found in a hole of the city wall. The enemy cleverly carried away their dead in horseback or on stretchers. We, in fact, noticed the enemy's stretcher carriers take away two bodies (likely officers) who had been lying down on the field, exposing themselves to great danger. We also noticed blood stained bandages scattered around thereabout. We leave the enemy have at least suffered equal damage to ours.

TAKAHIRA.

CLEARING THE WAY FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 1.—The French courts have decided that the Panama Canal Company are legally competent to transfer their concession to the United States. This removes all obstacles to the closing of the deal.

BANDITS HOLD UP THE OREGON EXPRESS

REDDING, Cal., April 1.—The Oregon Express was held up last night near Copley by three bandits who killed the express messenger and escaped with the treasure-box.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, March 30.—It is reported that the Japanese forces lost forty killed and one hundred wounded in the battle of yesterday with the Cossacks at Chongju, near Pingyang, Korea. A number of horses were also lost to the Japanese.

Captain Stopanoff, who was among the Russian wounded, has since died.

TOKIO, Japan, March 30.—The Diet in special session has passed the Government financial measures for providing funds for the war. The proposal for a salt monopoly was not approved, but the tobacco monopoly passed. The banks of the Empire are authorized to issue savings prize debentures. Many changes have been made in the customs tariff, which will become effective after six months.

TOKIO, Japan, March 30.—Admiral Togo reports that five Japanese were killed and twelve wounded in the fight with the Cossacks at Chongju.

CHEFOO, China, March 30.—Admiral Makaroff has issued a notice that vessels without lights at night in the bay will be considered as hostile unless they stop when a blank shot is fired.

NAGASAKI, April 1.—Twenty-eight old steamers have been requisitioned to make further attempts to block the channel at Port Arthur.

MANY JAPANESE KILLED.

SEOUL, April 1.—Skirmishing is going on between Ping Yang and Wiju. Many Japanese have been killed. The Russians have issued the order of Port Arthur to follow instructions.

CANNED SALMON FOR ARMY.

SEATTLE, April 1.—Two hundred and twenty-five thousand cases of Alaska salmon have been purchased by Japan.

A STATE OF SIEGE.

PORT ARTHUR, March 31.—The territory between Port Arthur and Taichou is in a state of siege.

THE PERRY ANNIVERSARY.

TOKIO, March 31.—The anniversary of Commodore Perry's opening of Japan to the world was today celebrated by a large gathering of Americans and Japanese officials. A memorial relief fund was established by the American community to furnish relief during the war and for charitable purposes. A large organization with committees throughout the States is proposed.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY JAPANESE GUNS

SHANGHAI, March 16.—The Norwegian steamships Brand, Argo and Seirstad left Port Arthur on Sunday and arrived here today. Before they sailed the captains were taken before the Port Admiral and compelled to swear not to reveal what had occurred. It is learned from members of the crews, however, that the vessels have been chartered by the Russian Admiralty to transport coal.

During the last bombardment the Argo lay alongside of the Retvizan in the harbor. A Japanese shell exploded on the deck of the Retvizan, killing nineteen of its men. The crews of merchantmen in the harbor deserted and fled to the promontory. The greatest damage was in the new town where the shells created havoc. Practically all of the business buildings on Main street were demolished; scarcely a residence was untouched.

JAPANESE FIRE ACCURATE.

The Japanese fire was marvelously accurate. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, many being sheltered in rude bomb proofs. One shell exploded in a throng of spectators on a hill watching the enemy, and killed twenty-five.

Three government clerks were killed while fleeing from the port admiral's office. The highest fort on the banks of the harbor was the worst damaged. There was one tremendous explosion, attributed to the blowing up of the magazine in the arsenal. The sailors were uncertain as to the location, because the officials forbade answers to any questions.

CRUISER IS SUNK.

A two funneled cruiser anchored in the harbor—probably the Dima—was hit by a shell and sank. The ship was carrying a large quantity of coal. The crew was rescued and the ship was raised. The Japanese carefully aimed to damage the docks. The Chinese men were thrown into a panic, but were not allowed to leave. Deserter were captured and shackled in reppa cages and compelled to work at the same point. The Norwegian steamships were searched for stowaways but none were found. Nevertheless five were released.

Makaroff ordered the ship to be burned in reppa cages. The ship was burned and the crew was killed. The Japanese carefully aimed to damage the docks. The Chinese men were thrown into a panic, but were not allowed to leave. Deserter were captured and shackled in reppa cages and compelled to work at the same point. The Norwegian steamships were searched for stowaways but none were found. Nevertheless five were released.

fire. The steamers lie in the form of a V. The day after the bombardment five warships steamed out of the harbor to scout for the Japanese fleet, it having been rumored that twenty-five Japanese ships were steaming to Port Arthur to deliver a last attack. The panic was allayed when the scouts returned and reported the coast clear.

NO SIGNS OF EVACUATION.

The food supply is abundant and there are no signs of evacuation. Fifteen hundred Cossacks have been arriving daily since the bombardment. Admiral Alexieff and Admiral Makaroff have issued encouraging proclamations. There has been a marked improvement in the discipline in Port Arthur since Admiral Makaroff's arrival. Repairs of the damaged warships are being carried on with speed. The Retvizan and Czarvitch are reported to be hopeless wrecks.

The Norwegians insist that before they sailed the Russians steamed out to make a dash for Vladivostok, leaving in the harbor only the Retvizan, the Czarvitch and the Sevastopol. The latter is in the dock damaged by two shells. It is probable the vessels left merely to scout and have now returned. During the bombardment the Russian fleet did not return the Japanese fire, except the Novik and Bayan, which steamed out with bands playing in an attempt to rescue the torpedo boats. The crews cheered as the forlorn hope steamed out. They returned an hour later undamaged.

SHELLS HIT HOSPITAL SHIP.

When the Norwegians left the only vessels in the harbor were two transports, four small merchantmen, the whaler and the hospital ship Mongolia. The Japanese shells hit the Mongolia, killing six. The Japanese carefully aimed to damage the docks. The Chinese men were thrown into a panic, but were not allowed to leave. Deserter were captured and shackled in reppa cages and compelled to work at the same point. The Norwegian steamships were searched for stowaways but none were found. Nevertheless five were released.

HAWAIIAN FRANCHISES BEFORE COMMITTEES

The Bills More or Less Involved in a Political Tangle--Report of Representatives Robinson and Powers.

[Mail Special to the Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The House Committee on Territories has finally ordered a favorable report on the bill to grant a franchise to the Hawaiian Electric Company (Limited) and that report, drawn by Representative Robinson, Democrat, of Indiana, has been printed. The friends of the bill hope for its early consideration in the House, but there are some obstacles in the way. Two of the Democrats of the committee are somewhat antagonistic. Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, thinks the rate of seventeen cents, fixed by the committee, is not low enough and inclines to think that the term of the franchise ought to be specified. Representative Moon, of Tennessee, another Democrat on the committee, holds somewhat similar views. Much credit is due Representative Robinson, of Indiana, who has an intelligent grasp of Hawaiian affairs and has considered Hawaiian legislation before the House on a high plane free from politics or demagoguery. He has managed several Hawaiian bills on the floor. Although a Democrat, Republicans have confidence in his business judgment. He has done splendid work as chairman of the subcommittee on the franchise bills.

It does not appear yet how serious the opposition to the franchise bills will be. The difficulty, as I intimated in my letter several days ago, is chiefly in the political tangle in which the committee finds itself. There is a big quarrel on over the Statehood bills and Democrats are disposed to retaliate upon the Republican program by discouraging the passage of all bills from the House Committee on Territories. Senator Foraker, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, said today that he expected to take up the electric lighting and gas bills very soon. This statement was made on the strength of the information that the bills had been favorably reported to the House. Hon. W. O. Smith believes both franchise bills will soon pass the House.

The reprint of the electric lighting bill, which came from the Government Printing office yesterday, was withdrawn because of an error which represented the price at sixteen cents where it should have been seventeen cents. Under the provision, additional charges for electric service, this paragraph has been added: "Provided, That power is hereby conferred upon the courts of appropriate jurisdiction at all times and upon the petition of any consumer or the company to hear and determine from time to time what rate or rates are reasonable and to enforce the same by appropriate judgment or decree." The title of the bill has also been amended so as to read "A bill to ratify, approve, confirm and amend an act duly enacted by the legislature," etc., the word "amend" having been added. Otherwise the bill is as was indicated in my letter of some two or three weeks ago which is probably already printed in Honolulu.

ROBINSON'S REPORT.
Representative Robinson's report on the bill, after citing in detail the amendments to the bill, as originally introduced by Delegate Kalaniano'ole, has this to say about the company:

"The Hawaiian Electric Company (Limited) is a corporation duly incorporated under the general corporation laws of the Territory of Hawaii with a paid-up capital stock of \$500,000, over 25 per cent of which is held by residents of the Territory.

"A certified copy of the articles of association of the company, with its amendments, also a copy of the general corporation laws of the Territory of Hawaii, are appended to this report.

"The company was incorporated October 13, 1891, with a capital stock of \$20,000. On May 3, 1893, they were granted an exclusive franchise to supply electricity in the city of Honolulu for a period of ten years, upon the payment to the government of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent of the gross receipts. This required an increase in the plant, and the stock was therefore increased June 24, 1893, to \$150,000, and on March 24, 1896, to \$250,000. The demand for electricity rapidly outgrew the plant, and the stock was further increased on April 6, 1900, to \$350,000. On December 5, 1900, it was increased to \$425,000, and on July 25, 1901, to \$500,000, all paid up except \$75,000 paid to People's Ice Company for property purchased.

"The company was incorporated in the year 1891 and began business in 1892. The capitalization has been heretofore given, and the dividends that have been paid to the present date, covering a period of eleven years, are as follows:

Year	Dividend	Per cent
1892	0	0
1893	0	0
1894	0	0
1895	0	0
1896	0	0
1897	\$ 750	2.7
1898	19,750	7.9
1899	26,250	10.5
1900	14,000	4.0
1901	17,500	3.5
1902	32,500	6.5

"The table shows that for several years the company paid no dividend, and during the past year the dividend has been small. The average dividend during each stockholder has received during the entire period of the operation of the company has been 3.2 per cent. At the present time the company is paying a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent per month.

"From a statement returned to the Superintendent of Public Works on

June 1, 1902, the gross receipts from June 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902, were \$151,581.18; the royalty paid to the territorial government through the Superintendent of Public Works was \$3,239.54. Other taxes paid by the company for the year amounted to \$6,934.88, or a total of \$9,883.97, being a substantial realization to the government. The company pays a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on the gross receipts to the government.

"The act does not prevent or exclude any other corporation, association, or individual from acquiring like rights and pursuing the same course as is now being adopted by the Hawaiian Electric Company (Limited), and of applying for and the legislature granting rights and privileges similar to those obtained by said company by virtue of the aforesaid act. The act grants no exclusive franchise, this fact being particularly so expressed in the act.

"The territorial government operates an electric light and power system for the purpose of lighting the Territorial buildings and all public streets, except 70 are lights in the outlying districts which, by contract with the Territorial government, are furnished by the company to the government. The government of the Territory does not commercial lighting. The presence of the government system in the community would prevent an arbitrary or unfair treatment by the above-named company if, through a change of management or otherwise, such a policy should be attempted.

"On November 1, 1903, the company furnished lights to 1,689 consumers, with a total connected load of 26,671 16-candlepower lamps. At the same time it was supplying power to 32 motors, of a total capacity of 479 1/2 horsepower, to different industries in Honolulu, as elevators, electric fans, to dentists, and to a conveyor of goods on the wharf.

"The territory in which the Hawaiian Electric Company operates comprises the district of Honolulu, the population of which is 29,308. No accurate information is obtainable showing the percentage or what number of the population consists of orientals, natives, or whites. It is estimated that from 800 to 3000 of the population are whites, exclusive of Portuguese. Eighty-five per cent of the business of this company is done with these 3000 to 3000 whites. The business done should be compared with a like business in a city or town in the United States of not more than 15,000 inhabitants. The committee compared the rates and the operations of this company with twenty companies in the State of Massachusetts, the figures for comparison being taken from the annual report of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts, Public Document No. 35, published in Boston in 1903.

"All of these companies show a maximum rate of 20 cents per kilowatt hour, except one, 25 cents; one, 24 cents; two, 18 cents, and one, 16 cents. Various discounts are given for prompt payment. The act of the Hawaiian legislature provided a rate of 20 cents. The committee proposes that the rate shall be reasonable and not exceed 17 cents per kilowatt hour, with a provision providing for readjustment of the rate in the courts. The conditions in Honolulu are peculiar. The city lies within the tropics and there is a great amount of natural light and no dark days. The sun sets late and therefore the operations of the company are restricted to a very short period of the day, the heavy lighting period covering only about three hours. Honolulu is not a manufacturing town, nor is it probable that it will ever be. The demand for power will therefore be very limited. The street lighting is supplied by the Territorial government from a plant of their own.

"This imposes upon the company the necessity of having a large plant operating but a few hours per day.

"The cost of labor is much in excess of the cost of labor in electric light plants in the United States, as the following comparison will show.

Average wages paid employees in electric plants in the United States, compared with Honolulu. Taken from Census Bulletin No. 8.

Category	United States	Honolulu
First column of figures gives average wages in electric plants in the United States per year.		
Second column, the percentage of excess in Honolulu per year.		
Third, average wages in Honolulu per year.		
Salaried officers and clerks:		
General officers	\$1,034.64	
Other officers, managers, superintendents, etc.	1,113.74	\$2,825.00
Clerks	599.80	\$81.50
Grand average	\$79.48	\$8
Wage earners:		
Foremen	\$64.86	\$23
Inspectors	728.90	\$1
Engineers	728.99	\$148
Firemen	581.88	\$4
Dynamo & switch-board men	687.74	\$12
Linemen	648.95	\$1
Mechanics	781.83	\$1
Lamp trimmers	629.87	\$43
All other employees	494.00	\$1
Grand average	\$64.80	\$23

(Continued on page 7.)

SENATE DEBATE ON THE OAHU FORTIFICATIONS

How the Solons of the Upper House Restored the Item Which the Committee Had Cut Out--An Interesting Discussion.

AS TO FORTIFICATIONS IN HAWAII, IF WE ARE
TO DO ALL OR DO NOTHING I AM HEARTILY IN
FAVOR OF DOING ALL.—Senator Foraker.

[Mail Special to the Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The vote of the Senate the other day, appropriating \$526,000 for fortifications in the territory of Hawaii was quite a surprise here and was very gratifying to the Hawaiians in town. It was known several days in advance that the effort would be made but there was little hope of success. Hon. W. O. Smith, Mr. William Haywood and Mr. George B. McClellan did considerable work around the Senate in informing Senators on the question, aside from the purely technical points, and were in the Senate gallery during the debate. The promptness with which Senator Foraker came forward to support the larger appropriation was much appreciated.

Everything about the incorporation of the item into permanent law depends upon the conference committee of the two houses. The amendment goes upon the Fortifications Appropriation bill. That bill had passed the House with an item appropriating \$200,000 for Hawaiian defenses. This, however, was struck out by the Senate Committee on Appropriation. The Senate not only put that item back but increased it more than two fold. But now that the Hawaiian item is on the bill as an amendment, if the conferees agree to keep it on, it will become law. The conferees for the bill on the part of the Senate will in all probability be Senators Perkins, of California, Warren, of Wyoming, and Tillman, of South Carolina, and the conferees on the part of the House will probably be Representatives Littauer, of New York; March, of Ill., and Taylor, of Ala. Mr. Smith and Mr. Haywood have been trying to strengthen the situation by consulting with members of the House. Mr. Littauer just now is out of town.

Senator Lodge brought the question up and then the following debate ensued. Mr. Foraker and Mr. Spooner, eventually joining with Mr. Lodge in having the proposed appropriation of \$526,000 put in. There was no division on the question. The debate was as follows:

THE SENATE DEBATE.

Mr. Lodge.—If I may, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill why that provision was stricken out?

Mr. Perkins.—The appropriation was in the bill for the purpose of acquiring sites for fortifications near Honolulu, in Pearl Harbor, in one of the Hawaiian Islands. The estimated cost of the land was \$525,000. By inquiry at the Department we ascertained that the Government had no bond and no option upon this land, and while the members of the committee believed it proper and in the line of the purchase of necessary sites for fortifications, they did not believe it wise or expedient to appropriate \$200,000, which could not be used to advantage.

Mr. Beveridge.—Do I understand the Senator to say that we have no fortifications in the Hawaiian Islands, nor sites for the same?

Mr. Perkins.—Nothing that we have appropriated for, except in the general appropriation for insular fortifications, which is in the discretion of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Mr. Beveridge.—At the present time are there any fortifications in the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. Perkins.—There are no fortifications there.

Mr. Beveridge.—Nor any sites for fortifications?

Mr. Perkins.—No. Our experience has been where the Government has acquired sites for fortifications, as well as for public buildings, that a sufficient amount should be appropriated to purchase all the land that may be required.

Your committee, therefore, believed that it was the part of wise legislation for the Department to come to Congress with a definite recommendation for an appropriation after they had secured an option upon sufficient land for the erection of the required fortifications.

In my own State, where we desired to purchase land for public buildings, it was found that it was only an invitation for those who had lots adjoining to put up the price when we required more land. Therefore your committee believed it wise, as I stated before, to make no appropriation this year and in the meantime to request the Department to have an estimate and an option on whatever land may be deemed necessary.

Mr. Foraker.—I should like to ask the Senator, before he takes his seat, whether this estimated cost of \$500,000 for land on which to erect fortifications contemplates that there shall be only one place where fortifications shall be erected? Is it not true that fortifications are contemplated at additional points?

Mr. Perkins.—That is very true. Perhaps I had better read what finally determined the committee in their recommendation.

Mr. Foraker.—May I further ask the Senator, before I sit down if he will allow me, whether or not for \$200,000 there could not be procured ample grounds for fortifications at some of the points where it is contemplated that fortifications shall be erected?

Mr. Perkins.—We have no bond and no option upon any land there, so the Department informed us.

Mr. Foraker.—I understand there is no bond and no option, but there was knowledge, as I understand it, before the committee of the House of Representatives, where the provision was framed, and also knowledge before the committee that struck out the House provision. I am inquiring simply for information.

Mr. Perkins.—The estimates for this bill, Mr. President, were \$215,737.97. It has been cut down from the estimates to \$7,637,192. Therefore, when we increased the appropriations in the bill in the Senate we had this provision under consideration as well as many others that were presented to us. After presenting the matter to the Board of Engineers we received a communication from them, and while urging the appropriation of the full amount they had asked for, they made this statement:

This increase is respectfully recommended. If, however, the committee can not see its way clear to such increase in the aggregate of the bill, and some item must be correspondingly decreased, it is suggested that the item of \$200,000 for land in Hawaii is the one which will probably best stand a reduction; while no work of construction at Pearl Harbor with funds here appropriated is anticipated. Such reduction in the land item would, nevertheless, be regretted. The fortifying of Pearl Harbor and Honolulu is of much importance, and as no work can be commenced until land is purchased, it is desirable that as early action be taken in such land purchase as is practicable. The total cost of such land is, however, estimated at \$250,000, and even with an appropriation of \$200,000 but a portion of the desired land could be secured.

Mr. Spooner.—We have no fortifications, I understand, at Pearl Harbor?

Mr. Perkins.—We have none.

Mr. Spooner.—Does not the Senator think it is time we entered upon the work of fortifying the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. Perkins.—There is no question of it.

Mr. Spooner.—Shall we wait until there is immediate use for fortifications?

Mr. Perkins.—There is no question

REVENUE CUTTER THETIS ORDERED TO HONOLULU

Collector of Customs Stackable received information yesterday that the cutter Thetis had been ordered to Honolulu to remain here for three or four months as the revenue ship. She has been ordered to sail from San Francisco on April 1 and should arrive here about April 8.

Captain Hamlet of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch has been detached from that vessel and ordered to the Thetis. The vessel will remain in this port some time and then proceed to Point Barrow on her yearly cruise.

Upon the Thetis' departure another cutter will probably be sent here to replace her, and vessels will be alternated until the one being built for Hawaiian waters is finished and sent here for permanent use.

The Thetis is an interesting vessel. She has a history which is closely interwoven with events in the Pacific Ocean. The vessel was once a whaler and was purchased by the United States government in 1883 from a Dundee firm. After being fitted up, she was sent on a relief expedition in search of the Greeley Arctic expedition, found the members of the party, and returned them to the States.

As a United States survey steamer, under the command of Captain Geo. C. Reiter, in 1892 this vessel surveyed the ocean's bottom from Point Conception to Hilo, and at that time the officers of the vessel declared that this route would be the best for the laying of a cable from the United States to Hawaii.

DO THE PEOPLE WANT TO PAY MORE TAXES?

Departments by Their Showing of Wants Answer Yes—Governor Carter's Progress in Financing Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

All of yesterday was devoted by Governor Carter to more work on finances.

Treasurer Kepoikai submitted the estimates for his department. They were found to show but little reduction from the present scale of expenditures. The figures ran considerably above the quota on which the Governor had asked that the Treasury department should be run. Governor Carter called Treasurer Kepoikai and Auditor Fisher and made an inspection with them of the books of both their departments.

There was a difference of opinion between the Governor and the Treasurer regarding the necessity of certain books kept in the Treasury department. Mr. Kepoikai thought nothing less than the set in use would do, while Mr. Carter believed more books were kept than necessary. Certain appropriations were taken as a test to decide the question. In the first one followed through both departments it was found there was a difference in the existing status of the appropriation as appeared from the Treasurer's and the Auditor's books respectively. The reason was that a warrant had been issued in the meantime. Governor Carter's conclusion was that the Treasurer's books were not trustworthy for immediate reference at any time to show actual condition of an appropriation. He believed that economy would be subserved by cutting out the journal and the ledger in the Treasury set of books.

Governor Carter next took up the estimates for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. There was great difficulty in the matter of specific appropriations here, from the uncertainty as to whether the Legislature will make the bills take effect May 1, June 1, or July 1, in other words create a fiscal period of fourteen, thirteen or twelve months. For the purposes of calculations, the Governor considers that a period of twelve months would be much the simplest, and says he is coming to the conclusion that it is the only way of getting things ready for next Wednesday. It would not delay economies until the first of July, because as soon as the Legislature passed a bill it could be taken as the basis of expenditures and the necessary changes be forthwith made.

Estimates of the Board of Health as submitted were also in excess of the scale laid down by the Governor, who regards this sort of thing as "passing the buck" up to him to cut down some other department than the one at the moment reporting its wants.

"The departments are taking the attitude," Governor Carter said, "that the people ought to pay more taxes."

Concluding his talk about yesterday's progress, the Governor stated that he would endeavor to make such a classification of the departments and bureaus, in preparing the appropriation bills, as would facilitate the finding of particular items. An improvement of the system in this respect would simplify the common understanding of the appropriations and afford a wider knowledge of them on the part of the people.

but that we should fortify not only Pearl Harbor and Honolulu Harbor and Diamond Head, but also the five forts named Manila and Subig Bay, San Luis d'Apra, Guam, and San Juan, P. R.

Mr. Spooner.—There is this difference, if the Senator makes that observation by way of argument, that Hawaii is one of the organized Territories of the United States. The Philippines are not. Neither is Porto Rico in the sense that Hawaii is. I have always supposed that at a reasonably early day the United States would enter upon the work of adequately fortifying the Hawaiian Islands. I see no reason, perhaps the Senator can give me one—why we should not appropriate the money for the acquisition of the land necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Perkins.—That is precisely our view, Mr. President. I am in full accord with the Senator.

Mr. Spooner.—I should like to ask the Senator—he being in agreement with me upon that proposition—whether the money necessary for acquiring the lands necessary for that purpose is not estimated for?

Mr. Perkins.—It is. But the Department assured me that they had no bond, no option, no warranty that it could be purchased for the amount they estimated.

Mr. Spooner.—The Senator, I suppose, has no doubt that the Government of the United States has power to condemn whatever land we require for that purpose?

Mr. Perkins.—When we will be ready to appropriate the money.

Mr. Lodge.—Is it not unusual to appropriate the money after condemnation?

Mr. Perkins.—The Department has not recommended it. We should be only too glad to recommend an amendment if we had a recommendation from the Department.

Mr. Spooner.—The Department has estimated. The Department does not generally estimate for things it does not recommend, I understand. It has estimated five hundred and odd thousand dollars for the acquisition of the necessary land in the Hawaiian Islands. If that money were appropriated, it would mean what? It would not mean that the Government would thereby be at the mercy of some real-estate ring. It would mean that the land was to be acquired by purchase at a fair price, and where it could not be acquired by purchase at a fair price, under the general laws of the United States, which have been extended in that particular to Hawaii, that the land should be acquired by condemnation, the money having been appropriated to pay for it.

Mr. Perkins.—The Senator, I think, misunderstands the position of the committee upon this matter.

Mr. Spooner.—I evidently do.

Mr. Perkins.—I believe if a recommendation had come from the Department that this land could be secured for \$200,000, as they estimated, we would have been very fearful of recommending it in the committee. It is certain that we had no option on the land, and if the Senate should appropriate

to make an appropriation of \$526,000, I certainly shall not object.

Mr. Spooner.—If the Senator will permit me, is it the idea of the committee to wait until the Department shall have obtained bonds or options which will bring the price of the necessary land to five hundred or five hundred and fifty thousand dollars?

Mr. Perkins.—The object of the committee was not to appropriate \$200,000 when they had no assurance that they could get the land or any part of the land.

Mr. Spooner.—If the Senator will permit me, I think the committee is entirely right about that. It seems to me it is the only phase of the subject concerning which the committee is right.

Mr. Foraker.—If the Senator will allow me to ask him a question coming in exactly at this point, what I have been trying to find out is what is the estimated cost of the site for fortifications at Pearl Harbor?

Mr. Beveridge.—Five hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

Mr. Foraker.—No; \$526,000 is the estimated cost of all these sites. Now, I understand at Pearl Harbor, which is the most important of all, we are to have a site which will not cost us \$200,000 for all the ground necessary.

Mr. Perkins.—The Senator's opinion differs from that of the committee.

Mr. Foraker.—It is not an opinion. I am asking for information.

Mr. Perkins.—We had no assurance from the Department that any sufficient quantity of land could be purchased for the \$200,000, or that it was deemed expedient or businesslike to buy it. However, if the Senator desires to offer an amendment to this bill making the amount \$526,000, the estimate, we have no objection.

Mr. Spooner.—I have this feeling about it, and I will take only a moment: That territory belongs to the United States. Its people belong to the United States. It is under the protection of the United States. It is far outlying in the Pacific Ocean. It is difficult somewhat of access for warships. We can not always have an adequate fleet, and perhaps might not be able to utilize an adequate fleet, for the protection of those islands, and it seems to me a plain duty of the United States, which must protect that people at all hazards, as it must protect those who live under its flag, to make timely and adequate provision for their protection without reliance upon the Navy solely.

Mr. Beveridge.—It is for our own protection.

Mr. Spooner.—It is for our own protection.

Mr. Perkins.—I am a friend to put me in the position of having the position of land appropriated for Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Spooner.—The Senator's estimate is \$526,000. The Department has estimated five hundred and odd thousand dollars for the acquisition of the necessary land in the Hawaiian Islands. If that money were appropriated, it would mean what? It would not mean that the Government would thereby be at the mercy of some real-estate ring. It would mean that the land was to be acquired by purchase at a fair price, and where it could not be acquired by purchase at a fair price, under the general laws of the United States, which have been extended in that particular to Hawaii, that the land should be acquired by condemnation, the money having been appropriated to pay for it.

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WAR GLIMPSSES IN COAST FILES

Russian Accounts of Japanese Navy Losses.

PORT ARTHUR, March 18.—According to information received from Russians at Shanghai, during the fighting at Port Arthur on February 10 and February 11 the battleship Mikasa was struck by ten projectiles and seriously damaged. Two Japanese battleships and two cruisers have been docked for repairs at Nagasaki and Sasebo, and 2000 wounded men are said to be in the Japanese hospitals.

All the Russian sick and wounded at Port Arthur are making good progress toward recovery.

JAPANESE CRUISER BATTERED

PORT ARTHUR, March 14.—Two Russian passengers of the steamship Argon, captured by the Japanese off the coast of Korea on February 7 and taken to Sasebo, have returned here. The passengers say that while at Sasebo on February 17 on board the Tokai Maru, to which they had been transferred, they saw the Japanese cruiser Asama being towed into that port. The Asama was without smokestacks, masts or bridge, and her decks had been plowed up by projectiles. The other Japanese prizes, the Mukden, Russia and Ekaterinopol, besides the captured Russian whalers Michael, Nicola and Alexander, were also at Sasebo when the passengers left there. They say that the wealthy Japanese are refusing to subscribe to the war fund. The president of the Japanese Bank, M. Ladem, sacrificed a gold chain and other presents from the Mikado to contribute to the funds.

MIKADO'S CRUISER LOST

SEOUL, March 12 (via Chefoo, Mar. 14).—It can now be stated positively that the Japanese lost one cruiser in the first naval engagement of the war, which occurred off the harbor of Chemulpo. Foreign residents of Chemulpo who investigated the report that a Japanese warship, disabled and abandoned, was stranded on the beach several miles from the harbor entrance, found that it was true. The vessel is aground in the mud flats, only her stem and funnels being above water at low tide. Apparently she was an unarmored cruiser of the second class. Some miles to the southward of this sunken warship is the bulk of a transport, which was driven ashore during a gale while the Japanese army was being transported to Seoul. It is presumed that the soldiers aboard the transport succeeded in reaching shore.

It was claimed in the official Russian reports of the Chemulpo engagement that the cruiser Varang, before she was blown up by her own captain to prevent her capture by the Japanese, had succeeded in disabling one Japanese warship, which afterward sank and it was declared that the bodies of many members of the crew had been washed ashore. Since the day of the battle reports have come from various sources that a sunken Japanese cruiser had been seen near the entrance to the harbor of Chemulpo.

A RUSSIAN THREAT

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—"From a political point of view the United States has good reason to fear that the hostile nature of American and British behavior will force Russia to throw herself into the arms of Germany," says the Soyot, in commenting on the attitude of the United States.

"It is known that military circles in the United States are convinced that their next war will be with Germany. They recall the Venezuelan blockade. If the German fleet had been sufficiently strong at that time, war would have broken out between Germany and the United States. Germany drew back, but she has not renounced her world policy nor her cherished designs on weak South American republics."

"Concerning the furtively whispered story of a treaty between Germany and Russia, it may be simply stated that it is untrue; but, on the other hand, there will be nothing to wonder at when Americans come to think of it, if for her friendly services in the present circumstances Germany should also bargain for Russia's services in the event of her war with the United States."

"Bismarck, in directing hostilities against Russia and organizing a coalition against France, established a Franco-Russian alliance, and America may do a similar thing if it imitates Bismarck's policy."

A JAPANESE ACCOUNT.

TOKIO, Wednesday, March 23.—A special dispatch from Moji says that the Japanese fleet made a fifth attack upon Port Arthur on the 18th inst., and bombarded the city's defenses. They subsequently fought a furious engagement with the Russian fleet outside the harbor destroying one Russian battleship. Seven Japanese casualties were reported. There is no information given regarding the condition of the Japanese fleet. The Navy Department here has not yet been advised of the action but evidently expects news today.

RUSSIAN PIPE DREAMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—"The Russian Government is in excellent position to meet any emergency," says a dispatch from the Russian capital. "The Russian Government is in excellent position to meet any emergency," says a dispatch from the Russian capital. "The Russian Government is in excellent position to meet any emergency," says a dispatch from the Russian capital.

SNATCHED OFF SIBERIA

An Alleged Bankrupt and His Family Are Taken Ashore.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A writ of ne exeat was issued out of the United States District Court yesterday afternoon to prevent the departure of an alleged absconding debtor. It was in connection with a petition of Hoffschlaeger Company to have Young Nap, otherwise Young Lap, a Maui storekeeper, adjudicated bankrupt. According to statute, in a case of involuntary bankruptcy, a single creditor with a claim amounting to \$2000 may take individual action. In this matter the petitioner enters a claim of about \$2800 against the respondent.

Young Nap or Lap was suspected of intention to get away in the Siberia for China with \$8000 in gold and drafts. Hence the issuance of the writ to stop him, attached to which was the requirement of a bond in the sum of \$3000 to protect his creditors.

Deputy Marshal F. L. Winter took the man from on board the steamer Siberia just before she sailed last night. His wife and family came ashore with Young Nap. The woman evidenced by her compressed face that she belonged to the aristocratic class of the old school. Husband, wife and children all went to jail. There was no time for the man to put up a bond even if able to do so otherwise.

ATTY-GEN. ANDREWS' MOVEMENTS

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Mr. Lorrin Andrews, attorney general for Hawaii, arrived here a few days ago and registered at the Shoreham. Day before yesterday afternoon (Wednesday) he left for New York City to remain with members of his family for a while and to further prepare for his argument of the Fisheries cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court has decided to hear the arguments early in April and Mr. Hatch will be here to assist in the argument.

Attorney General Knox is taking a lively interest in the question of Territorial judges for Hawaii. He has talked with people here about the matter of reappointments and has familiarized himself with the situation.

It is expected here that Collector of Customs Stackable will be reappointed. That is the impression at the Treasury Department, where it is stated that he is understood to have the endorsement of Governor Carter for another term. The appointment will hardly be made till well along in June, as Mr. Stackable's present commission does not expire till June 14 next.

Consul Thornewell Haynes, at Rouen, France, has forwarded the following report to the Department of Commerce and Labor regarding the over-production of sugar in France:

"At present sugar sells for less in France than the cost of the cultivation of the beet root. As a result of the Brussels conference, as far as France is concerned, the situation grows gradually worse. The report that Germany and Austria have not diminished the acreage planted in beet root seriously affects the market. Cultivators are offered the ridiculous price of \$2.25 and \$3.47 a ton for beet roots—less even than that for potatoes. The high price of alcohol also has its effect. Many French journals assert that the only course to save the situation is for France, Austria and Germany to reduce their production 50 per cent. It seems the opposite course, however, with the two latter countries are pursuing. New uses for sugar are also being sought for, such as its employment for brewing, feed for animals, etc. In France the acreage for the coming harvest will be greatly reduced. Many factories as many as 30, it is said, will be closed next harvest."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Along with the macadamizing of King street, which has now reached Capitol square, a stone crossing is being laid across the street in line between the Executive and the Judiciary buildings. It is an improvement awaited for only twenty-two years.

From serious invasions now that Russian troops are pouring in daily. Even a breach of the neutrality by China is considered improbable because Japan failed to secure a signal success at the outset.

During the peace negotiations everything will move smoothly, because England has been intimidated and, if necessary, may be attacked in India, while the United States won't risk the consequences of hindering Russia from dictating her own terms to Japan.

A high official of the State declares the government is in high spirits because it sees its way clear to bringing the Japanese to their knees. He said: "The Japanese were unprepared for what we might do. They were unprepared for what the Japanese might do. They were unprepared for what the Japanese might do."

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ALL DEPARTMENTS NOT IN GRASPING ATTITUDE

(From Thursday's Daily.)

When Governor Carter referred to departments "taking the attitude that the people wanted to pay more taxes," as reported in yesterday's Advertiser, the reference was solely to certain departments, mentioned in the article containing the quotation, which had submitted estimates materially in excess of the limits put down in the Governor's departmental allotments.

The Governor is more than satisfied with the spirit and the manner where-with the heads of various departments have acted upon his economical suggestions and recommendations. He is especially gratified with the attitude of the Superintendent of Public Works as shown in the following letter, which is given for publication to let members of the Legislature, as well as the people at large, know how difficult for heads of departments the task is of readjusting the scale of expenditures to meet the demands of economy and retrenchment. This is Mr. Holloway's letter:

Department of Public Works.

Honolulu, T. H., March 29, 1904.

Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Sir: In accordance with your letter of the 25th inst. I beg to hand you herewith an appropriation bill which I consider will fill the requirements of the Department of Public Works, if rigid economy is followed.

The amounts under the various heads have been cut as much as possible, and will not allow of further reduction by the Legislature. Furthermore, we are not allowing much margin for unforeseen expenditures which might be necessary in any of the departments, so I would strongly recommend the appropriation of at least \$25,000, as shown on the last sheet, for an emergency fund which could be used to help out any appropriation that became exhausted before the end of the period.

Again, rather than divide up expenses of the various departments into specific pay rolls and current expenses, I believe the Legislature should appropriate lump sums as shown, in order to avoid small balances in each appropriation, which would naturally be left at the end of the period, and while of small amounts, when added together, they would amount to quite a considerable sum, and form quite a fair percentage of the total appropriation.

In the reduction of salaries, I have followed suggestions as laid out by you as far as possible, but I realize that, if other heads of departments do not reduce in the same line, there will be

UP TO BUSINESS MEN TO BOOM PEARL HARBOR

The following letter, which explains itself, has been received from George B. McClellan by President Smith of the Merchants' Association:

Washington, D. C., March 7, 1904.

George W. Smith, Esq., President Merchants' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

My dear Mr. Smith: Acting on your cablegram of Feb. 28th, I met the Secretary of the Navy, by appointment, on Friday last, in company with Congressman Calderhead and the Hawaiian Delegate, and in a conference lasting upwards of an hour, went very carefully into all the phases of the Pearl Harbor Naval Station matter. As the comments of Secretary Moody were of an entirely open character, and as it seemed to me desirable that the Honolulu public should be posted as to the actual situation, I gave Walker, the Advertiser correspondent, an interview covering the public side of the conference, which will appear in the next issue of the Advertiser after this mail reaches you.

Secretary Moody frankly admitted he had not yet had time to personally take up the claims of Pearl Harbor; but he also added that the large appropriations necessary for the two new stations at Guantamano and Subig Bay, with the necessary additions for the old stations, had precluded any possibility of making any start at Pearl Harbor this year.

The discouraging feature of the matter as regards future action is, that the General Board, with whom the Subig Bay Station is a pet scheme, seem to take the ground that the very large station they are building there will greatly lessen the importance of Pearl Harbor. And it is perfectly evident that if we are to secure anything for Pearl Harbor within the next two years, it will be necessary for the business men of Honolulu to embark in a campaign of education and influence with Congress and the Navy Department, and to send some competent man here to present the claims and advantages of the Pearl Harbor location.

The Puget Sound people are not content with the Port of Tacoma alone, but have already brought a bill before the Department to establish a coaling station at the mouth of the Columbia. This is an effort to secure a better port for the Pacific coast, and it is a very serious matter for the business men of Honolulu to consider. It is a very serious matter for the business men of Honolulu to consider. It is a very serious matter for the business men of Honolulu to consider.

TWO SHOWS AT THE FAIR

Hawaii Displayed by the Federal Agency.

Honolulu, March 29, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: Those who go to the exposition at St. Louis will find an exhibit illustrative of Hawaii's agricultural resources in the United States Government building, and another in the Agricultural building. Both exhibits are small because of the limited space placed at our disposal.

I have an idea to offer and that is that we supplement the fruit exhibit by shipping to St. Louis alligator pears, mangoes, bananas and pine in cold storage. There are many things that might be said in favor of such an exhibit but the chief point would be the possibility of working up a permanent trade with the inland cities of the Middle West in tropical fresh fruits.

The Hawaiian alligator pears are finer and larger than any that ever reach the New York and other Eastern markets from Porto Rico and the West Indies. Our stock came direct from Peru which is the original home of this tree. The pears grown in the West Indies have run down and degenerated to such an extent that they are seldom over three or four inches in length, the seed very large and the flesh very thin. Yet these West Indian pears retail in New York for as high as 75 cents each. Last summer I shipped alligator pears to the Insular Bureau of Agriculture in Manila by cold storage—a voyage of two or three weeks from Honolulu—and the fruit reached its destination in perfect condition.

The most prominent feature of the pomological exhibit at the recent Paris Exposition was the cold storage fresh fruit exhibit made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Following on the heels of this exhibit at Paris our American fruit growers have already developed a fresh fruit trade in France of over a million dollars.

The people of the mainland are interested in Hawaii and would like to know what we grow, and I have no doubt that they would like some of the good things in the fruit line that we enjoy. There are undoubtedly a good many people, otherwise fairly intelligent, who are in doubt as to whether it is the mango or the monogee that lives on rats and young chickens.

A comparatively small amount, probably not over \$500, to be spent for freights, would pay for a shipment of tropical fresh fruit by every cold-storage steamer from the opening of the Exposition until its close. There would be no expense after the shipment reached St. Louis as the fruit would be taken in charge by the Pomologist of our Department. I am sure that local growers would donate their best fruit for such an exhibit, and am equally sure that such an exhibit would enlarge the markets for our pine, pears, bananas, mangoes and other tropical fruits.

Respectfully,

JARED G. SMITH.

It would be to assess property owners directly for such betterments on their street frontage where the improvements are installed and this should also apply to new pavements or sidewalks. I doubt, however, if the time can be taken during the present session of the Legislature to prepare and pass a satisfactory bill, but this certainly should be prepared for the next regular session.

I enclose estimate of expenditures for the Board of Agriculture and Forestry as prepared by Mr. L. A. Thurston for various periods, and understand that this meets with the approval of the other members of the Board.

I beg to remain, Yours respectfully, C. S. HOLLOWAY, Superintendent of Public Works.

Foreign Vessels to Guam. Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain has written to Collector Stratton enclosing a copy of an opinion rendered by Attorney General Knox, in which it is held that foreign vessels may carry cargo from a port of the United States to Guam without incurring a penalty. It is decided that until Congress legislates in the matter the coastwise laws requiring domestic trade to be carried on in vessels of the United States do not apply. By the same reasoning it would seem that foreign vessels may engage in trade with Pago Pago, Tutuila.

HAWAIIAN LAHALA MATS

MADE TO ORDER

Any size mesh from one-eighth inch up to an inch and a quarter.

For further information and prices, write to the undersigned.

G. W. McDougall,

POST OFFICE, HOOKENA, SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from smallpox. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It soothes the inflamed mucous membrane, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of whooping cough, with perfect success. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

RAILROADS WILL HELP

To Take Part in Tourist Campaign.

The big trunk lines of the United States will join with the Hawaii Promotion Committee this summer in the extensive campaign for the advertisement of the tourist attractions of the islands. Recently Secretary Boyd sent letters of inquiry to the twenty-eight railroads with which the committee is working in harmony, asking what they could do towards increasing travel in the direction of Hawaii during the summer. The replies which came on the Korea and Sonoma from practically all of them were very favorable, and the committee expects to cover every State in the union through the railroads in addition to their own advertising.

The Pennsylvania railroad, in a letter from the general passenger agent, promises to give representation to Hawaii in its summer excursion book. This book will be issued about June 1st. The company also intends to quote railroad fares from all points in the East to Honolulu.

The Wabash lines have taken under consideration the advertisement of Hawaii in their spring and summer publications.

The Great Northern promises to give Hawaii "proper and ample representation in its printed matter."

The "Katy" line, the M. K. & T., asks the committee to send photos and literature. The general passenger and ticket agent, George Morton, writes: "We intend to give Hawaii a showing in any literature we issue during the World's Fair period. We have had occasion to notice your magazine advertisements and desire to compliment you on their cleverness."

The Denver & Rio Grande agent writes: "We have so much California material to include that our spring literature is filled. In the winter season in our published advertisements of winter resorts we will endeavor to make special efforts to include the islands. I have noticed the efforts you are making in advertising the islands and wish you success."

The Frisco system promises to mention Hawaii in its tourist publications about to be issued. The "Geo." line will be occupied this summer with the St. Louis Fair matter, but will be very glad to consider Hawaii in its winter campaign, and asks for literature and photos.

The New York Central is just issuing a new map of the world showing the American resorts and one corner is taken up with a showing of the map of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Southern Pacific writes that Hawaii is always given space in its advertisement of the Pacific system and on the Pacific Mail steamships and it desires now to advertise Hawaii on its Atlantic system. The Hawaii Promotion Committee is asked to send literature and photos deemed most attractive to tourists.

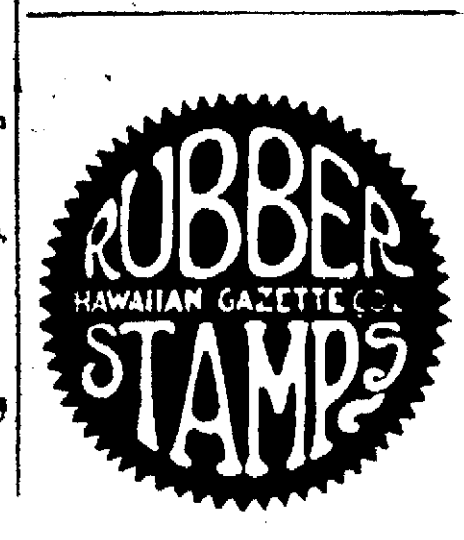
The Southern railway, which runs through the Southern States, will also advertise Hawaii in its next year's California matters. There are letters of the same tenor from nearly every important railway in the country.

GEO. STRATEMEYER FAVORS PICTURES

George Stratemeyer, lately of Olat plantation, is willing to undertake to advertise Hawaii at St. Louis and other cities with pictures of Hawaii displayed on a 50-foot screen. He is a firm believer in the efficacy of pictures as a means of attracting people and has found a good many business men in favor of the project.

He does not believe moving pictures would pay as there is considerable more expense attached to exhibiting them, than to display large screen pictures with a stereopticon. With electric current supplied to a stereopticon such pictures could be thrown on a large sheet if displayed in the open air, or if in a hall, upon a smaller sheet but with good effect.

He estimated that such a project would cost from \$4,000 to \$5,000, including purchase of apparatus, salaries, rents, and traveling expenses. He is anxious to take such an advertising medium to St. Louis. If the exhibit could not be given in the exposition grounds proper it could be given just outside and attract probably as many people. It is his idea to make use of the Hawaii Promotion Committee literature, making its distribution a special feature of the display.



Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Per Month, Domestic \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year, Domestic 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Papers Available in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1904.

PORTS BY LOBBYING.

The Government has not been wont to regard the fortification of Pearl Harbor as a matter of purely local improvement, to be determined by the amount of "pull" Honolulu could bring to bear at Washington. For years it shaped its diplomacy so as to acquire these islands for the defence of the Pacific Coast; and there are libraries of matter at Washington, written by experts to prove that Hawaii is the strategic key to the North Pacific and must be possessed and defended by the United States to assure the integrity of greater and richer possessions.

It is with surprise akin to astonishment that Hawaii now hears that the development of Pearl Harbor into a naval station and its protection by batteries, must come, if at all, as the result of an educational campaign to be carried on at Washington by our own people. We are invited to lobby in Congress and in the War and Navy departments to convince the Government that its own conclusions about the strategic value of Pearl Harbor are correct. As laymen we must button-hole admirals, generals and military and naval committees and assure them that they were indeed right about Hawaii from the start and should go ahead and do what they have long advised.

Hawaii held a better idea of the general American plan of defence than that it would be influenced, much less decided, by the wishes of this or that constituency; but it appears that a place with an influential senator or lobby may hope to get guns and soldiers to be put where they can be of no possible use in time of war and that a place without political leverage may not expect to get such things even though its defence be vital to American supremacy. If this is a fair conclusion, the United States, as a military and naval power, is in a bad way.

AMERICAN PROGRESS.

The Statistical Abstract of the United States for the year 1903, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, has just made its appearance. It is a solid mass of 600 pages of figures, with scarcely a line of "reading matter" other than the tables of figures and their necessary headings. Yet a study of its tabular statements develops many interesting facts about the United States, its progress, development, and relation to the other countries of the world. It is interesting, for example, to observe, as shown on page 564, that the exports of domestic products from the United States now exceed those of any other country of the world. They amounted to \$1,392,231,000, against \$1,273,233,000 from the United Kingdom, \$1,113,312,000 from Germany, \$320,571,000 from France and \$732,975,000 from Netherlands. In imports the United States stands third, the world's largest importer being the United Kingdom, \$2,571,416,000; Germany second, \$1,340,178,000; the United States third, \$1,035,719,000; Netherlands fourth, \$867,308,000; and France fifth, \$848,048,000. The above figures of imports and exports are, in the case of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1903; the others, the calendar year 1902.

Regarding the details of the foreign commerce of the United States, the Abstract shows that 72 per cent of the exports were sent to Europe, 15 per cent to North America, and the remainder distributed in much smaller percentages to South America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa. The total value of the exports from the United States to Europe in 1903 was \$1,025,256,000; to North America, \$215,483,000; to South America, \$41,138,000; to Asia, \$58,859,000; to Oceania, \$37,468,000; and to Africa, \$33,437,000. Considering the exports by countries, the largest total is to the United Kingdom, \$534,233,000; the next largest to Germany, \$193,842,000; and to Canada, \$123,267,000.

Comparing conditions in 1903 with those of 1873, the exports have grown from \$22 million dollars to 1,420 millions, including domestic products and foreign merchandise reexported. Agricultural products of course still form the largest group of exports, amounting to \$72 million dollars in 1903, or 53 per cent of the total, while manufactures amount to 407 millions, or 29 per cent of the total. Manufactures are, however, gaining rapidly upon agricultural products in the share which they form of the total exports. In 1880 agricultural products formed 83 per cent and manufactures but 12 per cent of the total exports of domestic products, while in 1903, as already indicated, agricultural products formed 63 per cent and manufactures over 29 per cent of the total.

The value of domestic manufactures exported had never reached so much as 100 million dollars prior to 1876, and in 1894 for the first time crossed the 200 million dollar line. Since 1894, however, the growth has been rapid, the total exceeding 300 millions in 1899, reaching the 400 million dollar line in 1900, and remaining above 400 millions constantly since that date, with a prospect that the total exports of manufactures for the fiscal year 1904 will exceed in value those of any previous year.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Some of the distinguished men of the Republican party, including those close to the President, have lately expressed regret that the United States took the Philippines from Spain. Those islands have proved to be a costly luxury and are likely to be more of a one because of the strict application of American ideas of local self-government. Ruled by America for its own benefit as India is ruled by England, the Philippines would pay; but ruled by Filipinos for their benefit, according to the Taft program, they must prove to be an incumbrance at all times and a dead weight when, if ever, it becomes necessary to defend them from an aggressive naval enemy.

In considering what is to be done in future with this bad investment, it is easy to suggest that the islands be sold to their people, the United States recovering the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain; and the cost of improvements made since the occupation. But the difficulty about this plan is that the Philippines could not defend themselves. They would need our protection, which means that we should be called upon to act as an unpaid policeman at considerable risk of personal damage. The argument for getting out of the Philippines does not admit of lingering there in another capacity. Yet if we should go, Germany or Russia might come; whereupon the last estate of the Philippines, as a discontented people, would be worse than the first.

Japan might like to buy the group after this war. She has shown capacity in Formosa as a colonizing power. She understands the Oriental as we and as Europeans do not. Geographically, the Philippines would fit into her scheme of empire; politically Japan would treat the Filipinos as the equals of her own subjects. But the United States cannot, in cold blood, either buy or sell the collective human being any more than it can the individual one. What it gets in the fortune of war is one thing. What it might be asked to sell to rid itself of a bad investment, is quite another.

If Dewey, after destroying the Spanish fleet, had gone to Subig Bay and awaited developments, and if the United States had kept its soldiers at home, things would be simpler now; but as matters stand, the United States is involved in a maze of difficulties from which the way of an honorable escape is not at all clear.

NO LOBBYING THIS TIME.

The Governor makes no mistake in warning the office-holders of the Territory against lobbying with the Legislature. One of the crying evils of legislation here in the past has been the active work of office-holders to get more salary from the law-makers, and that of job-chasers to get themselves on the payroll. It is not in the province of the Governor to deprive the latter class of access to the Legislature, but he can check the former, which is the one that does the most mischief.

Heads of departments will be pretty sure not to forget the Governor's injunction so far as they themselves are concerned; but they will not fail, if in sympathy with the spirit of the Executive policy, to warn their subordinates to leave the Legislature to its own devices. A demand for the resignation of any official, high or low, who attempts to influence the Legislature for his own benefit or that of his friends, should follow the offense.

Strict conformity with these ideas may bring about a short session and an adjustment of outlay to income.

EXHIBIT GIVEN UP.

The merchants have decided not to spend \$15,000 on the proposed St. Louis exhibit. Past experience convinces them that unless a display is unique or spectacular it is sure to be left unnoticed in the whirl and tumult of a great fair. A small building with a grocery store display, a few odds and ends of curios, etc., would not be seen by the throngs which are out to be amused and entertained, any more than a go-cart following a circus procession, would draw eyes away from the elephants and the band. We have sent go-carts to many places where they have stayed unnoticed and whence they have come back empty. The merchants are right in not sending out any more.

There is yet time, however, to consider schemes of representation which do not cost much and are yet of a sort to attract attention anywhere. Moving pictures always take and people are willing to pay to see them. Music always takes and the Hawaiian band would do well at the fair if it could get a foothold. It is possible that both ideas may yet be worked out.

After many years of waiting, San Diego is on the verge of a boom again. Heavy Eastern capital has been invested in an iron and steel plant, which is to be supplied with high-grade ore from just across the Mexican line. The company is capitalized for an enormous sum and seems to have money as well as financial prospectives. Naval vessels, armor-plate, etc., are among the things to be manufactured. The matter is of local consequence owing to the possible effect of a great iron and steel plant at San Diego upon the building of the proposed navy yard at Pearl Harbor.

If the automobile has come to stay, the idea of a transcontinental boulevard may yet be realized. The bicycle did much for good roads; the auto may do more. A fine thoroughfare across the continent would induce a new sort of travel and powerfully affect the development of the country along the route. In this connection we note a movement to revive the ancient trail between Sonoma and San Diego, in California, which connected all the missions and was called "the King's highway." By joint action of the counties, perhaps with State aid, the highway may be built.

It would be interesting to know whether the little coterie which has been hired to pledge Hawaii's delegates to the Democratic National Convention will manage to swing those influential party men who haven't been hired.

THE GAME OF WAR.

The Russians seem to think that Japan has lost a golden opportunity not to invade Manchuria when its defenders were comparatively few, but may turn out that Russia is the one that has lost by not occupying Korea before the Japanese did. All defenses of the Japanese plan of campaign, if the Russians are right in thinking that the Japanese intended to invade Manchuria, then surely much value in time has been lost. But it may turn out, as the Advertiser has said before, that the Japanese have no idea of going further than Korea, the desire to control which was their incentive for taking the chances of battle and that their object will be to hold it against Russia and incidentally, while the war lasts, to smash the enemy's navy and to make Russia's fortified ports unpleasant places to live in.

This theory finds some color in a statement made last summer to traveling Hawaiians by a British diplomat in Asia, that Japan cared nothing for Manchuria, but by bombarding Russia about it hoped to compromise on Korea. Let it be remembered that when Japan thought it had China at its mercy, it did not ask for Manchuria; all it wanted on the mainland was a strategic foothold on the Liaotung peninsula. In the nature of things Manchuria would be an unwise possession for Japan just as Normandy was to England. Korea would be a poor acquisition also but for its proximity to Japan and the absolute need of an outlet for the surplus population of the island empire.

If Japan has indeed decided to be content with the capture of the territory it wanted and with the command of the sea, the difficulties of Russia in this war will be vastly increased. The Czar's strategists have laid out their campaign on the theory that the Japanese will advance and fight them on their own ground, far from a base. If the Japanese refuse to do this, as they may without loss of prestige, then Russia must either drop the war or take the offensive, giving battle on ground chosen by the enemy—and an enemy who, by that time, will have been well entrenched.

So it is an open question about "golden opportunities." It may be that Russia, with infinite deliberation and care has played the game of Japan.

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS.

The Bar Association would do well not to make itself the medium of any man's antipathy to the Supreme Court or for that matter to any other court. If it becomes a personal spite machine its usefulness will be destroyed. While it is the duty of lawyers as well as of laymen to work against judicial appointments which threaten to degrade the bench and pollute the administration of justice, no such appointments are slated for Hawaii and there is every prospect that the President will choose wisely between the names of the excellent men who have been suggested to him. Between such aspirants as Fear, Hartwell, Perry, Hatch and Highton there is a wide latitude of acceptable choice and any three of them would constitute a high-minded and intellectual bench. There are other names before the public but those of them we recall are not under such close consideration at the White House as to make it necessary for the Bar Association or anybody else to take them up.

The gentlemen who have been named as the probable beneficiaries of the scheme which lies back of the call for a Bar Association meeting cannot afford to let themselves be put in the position of grievance candidates, especially when the chief grievance is that of a disbarred lawyer who earned disgrace many times before it came to him. They can do better to rest their claims upon their acknowledged merits as lawyers and gentlemen irrespective of the schemes of any man who has the thirst of revenge to slake. The President, in conferring with the Governor, will not be misled as to persons.

A "state-of-siege" does not necessarily mean that an enemy is present any more than a state of martial law indicates that a disturbance has broken out. Either measure may be precautionary. It is not likely that the Japanese army is in striking distance of the "the territory between Port Arthur and Tientsin."

The Departments are under the impression that the people want to pay more taxes. They ought to take a day off and inquire around.

Davis has started for Washington again but if the wind changes on the way he will blow right back.

OIL FOR THE BODY.

You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

That's the reason Scott's Emulsion is so successful in all wasting diseases. It feeds, nourishes and strengthens when ordinary food won't.

Doctors say Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment for those who are not as well as they should be.

We use the whole oil in Scott's Emulsion because the great reputation of cod liver oil as a food and medicine was made by using it in this way. Substitutes in the shape of wines, cordials, extracts, etc., should be carefully avoided.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BROWN, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

THE ONE WAY OUT.

Amid all the talk about help from railroads and steamship lines in carrying out tourist plans, there is not a word said about lower rates. And yet a rate such as is given to competing points is essential to the success of the crusade. Some few people will come to Hawaii without them, but these, judging from recent experience, will cost Hawaii in advertising and salaries about as much as they come to in return outlay. To be successful the local propagandists must lay down a road of tourists where it is not a road and that it can do so with cheap rail and ocean fares admits, no doubt, whatever. There are multitudes who want to come here, but so long as they can go to the West Indies, to Florida, the City of Mexico, California and even to Europe for less money, they will yield us only stragglers.

Transportation facilities are getting better fast, so that steamship companies will not be able to say that they have all the business they can do at top-notch prices. The Manchuria and Mongolia are coming. The Globe Steamship line is considering the wisdom of calling here with 8000-ton steamers. When business crowds the Oceanic line would naturally run two ferry boats between here and San Francisco instead of one. More steamers are seeking trade in this sea all the time. There are plenty of steamship owners who would be glad to consider low passenger rates in return for a guarantee of trade. Is it not time to do something with them?

The Promotion Committee is doing good advertising. People are attracted by it so that they write hundreds if not thousands of letters of inquiry—and then come here in blocks of five. But there is one advertisement, simple in form, requiring no literary skill and no illustration, which would bring as many people here as the hotels and boarding houses could accommodate. It is this:

Chicago to Honolulu
And Return,
\$125.

Why not? For \$80 one can go from Chicago to Boston, thence to Jamaica and return via New Orleans. For \$100 a Chicago man can go to Europe and back. At \$125 our transportation lines could make good money.

It is absurd the way we are all beating about the bush in this tourist matter, carefully ignoring the plain way out. We fiddle-faddle over St. Louis exhibits, magazine skits, salaried agents, the band and what-not and are never sure of anything; yet every mother's son of us knows that if thirty representative exporters and importers of Hawaii got together and demanded fair excursion rates from the mainland, as the price of their business, they would get them. Then our tourist problem would be so well and quickly settled that the Promotion Committee would need no more than to keep the low-rate advertisement running and the local information bureau open.

Early in the war the Advertiser said the correspondents were not likely to see much and all the news since received confirms that view. Those who reached Seoul were marooned there for a long time and the few that got farther north were sent back. Seoul, as a war point, is about as satisfactory to the correspondents as Baltimore would have been during our Civil War. Recalling the facts that, in the Russo-Grecian war, the correspondents got no chance, and that in the Sirdar's Egyptian and Transvaal campaigns they were held back by a stiff curb, the probability that the newspaper writer will soon be excluded altogether, from the ranks of contending armies becomes fixed.

CHRONICLE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Chronicle says editorially: It is desirable that the American people follow very closely the course of the local government of Hawaii, because the time may come when some reorganization is absolutely necessary. Much sentimentality has such a hold on the people in certain parts of the United States that failure to confer universal native male suffrage on the islanders when the Territory was organized would have created a howl which no government could resist. It was best to give all the native Hawaiians a vote and see what came of it, and it was done. What has come of it is apparently a Legislature a majority of whose members are absolutely corrupt and are controlled by unscrupulous half-breeds. It is only by reason of American control of the executive and judiciary, and the fact that Congress may at any time intervene, that the Hawaiian Government is not as disgraceful as that of the worst of the negro State governments of our Southern States during the reconstruction period.

The last Legislature passed a local government law which the Supreme Court declared invalid, an incident which might happen anywhere and which recently did occur in the State of Ohio. Under existing law this leaves the last tax law in effect so far as is necessary for carrying on the government. Extravagant salaries, however, fixed by the Legislature, make this insufficient, and an extra session is about to be called. Every meeting of the Territorial Legislature, however, is the scene of a scandal from the opening to the close of the session, and the Governor has to accede to much that is improper in order to get any legislation at all. What will come of an extra session is not known, but some scandal is looked for with confidence. The natives control the Legislature, and a pretty mess they are making of it. It must be confessed, however, that one would hardly like to see the planters in full control again, and yet, under United States laws, it is hard to see what harm they could do. This endorsement of such races as the South Sea Islanders with full governmental powers is dangerous business, but we shall probably have to learn experimentally that some races are incapable of popular self-government.

LOCAL NEWS.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

W. G. Smith is not expected back until April 20th.
C. C. Bittling left for the Hilo court term by the Kihuna, to return on Saturday.

Deputy Sheriff and Mrs. Coney returned to Kaula last evening per the steamer W. G. Hall.

The regular meeting of the Republican Territorial Central Committee will be held at headquarters Saturday evening.

Judge Dole made an order restraining Marshall Hendry to sell as possible goods, a quantity of sake in the bankrupt stock of Hirose Shoten.

Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Macintosh and Miss Mary von Holt will depart for England per the Alameda next month to be absent several months.

Chief Clerk Henry Moesman of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's office, was a passenger on the W. G. Hall last evening for Kaula. Moesman goes on a two weeks' vacation for the benefit of his health.

The daily tests made by the Superintendent of Public Works prove that the chief causes of interruptions in the wireless telegraph service between the islands are bad weather and failure to keep the batteries always charged.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There was no quorum for the Board of Health yesterday.

Vice Speaker Knudsen refuses to be considered for speaker of the House.

Delegate Kuhio wrote to Treasurer Kepolka, urging that the late Wm. H. Coney should be sent to Washington to assist the Delegate as secretary.

Treasurer Kepolka consented to drop the deputy registrar and license inspector from his office staff, as part of the economy recommended by the Governor.

Geo. Harrison, who was arrested Sunday night for firing two shots at his wife, was committed to the Circuit Court for trial yesterday by Judge Lindsay.

Governor Carter has advised Delegate Kuhio by letter that he has no preferences formed as yet for appointments to the Judiciary. The Delegate is supporting E. F. Dole's candidacy.

Sir George and Lady Errington, of England, arrived in the Ventura yesterday morning and are at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. They will spend some time viewing the sights of Honolulu and the Islands.

A letter received by A. W. Taylor yesterday says that the American mines in Korea are again running, no Cossacks being nearer than Anju. Women and children, however, have been sent away.

A through Chinese steamer passenger on the Korea attempted to escape last night, by sliding down a rope to the wharf. He fell into the arms of a custom house guard who was waiting at the end of the rope, and he was placed in irons on board the steamer.

John Hay, Secretary of State, has cabled Governor Carter this Prince Puhi, Chinese commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, would arrive in Honolulu in the steamer Gaelic on April 9, and requesting the Government to extend to the prince and suite all suitable courtesies. It is decided already that the band and military will escort the distinguished party from the steamer to the Alexander Young Hotel.

Besides bringing Young Nap, the Chinese merchant late of Maui, ashore from the steamer Siberia as she was about to sail for the Orient, Deputy Marshal F. L. Winter also had his effects landed. There are from ten to fifteen boxes and bags of these now piled in the U. S. Marshal's office. None of the \$8000 in gold and drafts, with which it was suspected Young Nap was absconding from reach of his creditors, has been discovered. Some money may be stowed in the captured baggage.

Chas. E. Moore returned yesterday from the other side of the island where he installed a gasoline engine and pump.

Supt. Gaines states that the Iroquois carried no whiskey to Midway Island and that this "staple" is not issued to the operators there. The cable business runs by water power only.

Ewa mill was shut down again Wednesday on account of rain. Ewa plantation has lost more time this year through rain than it has in all the previous years combined since it started.

A Chinese laborer was taken from Honolulu plantation yesterday morning to the Queen's Hospital, where his left leg had to be amputated below the knee. He is said to have been hurt by an accident on the plantation railroad.

It is now assured that the Bar Association will avoid "the buzz saw" by leaving the business of recommending appointments to the Judiciary alone. There does not, indeed, seem to be anything left of the object of the called meeting.

The royal mausoleum is now ready, after costly renovation, for the reception of the bodies that have rested in a temporary building while the work was going on. A project of the Kapioian Estate to erect a grand monument to King Kalanika on the grounds, which was mooted several years ago, is again under consideration.

Government salary and payroll warrants were all registered yesterday, being paydays, and there are 2500 Treasury warrants of all kinds now registered, of which less than a thousand have been paid. These now unpaid will draw money in order of numbers as fast as revenue is received at the Treasury. In the meantime the banks have reconsidered the matter and are discounting the warrants at 95.

BEFORE YOU START on a journey, use a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is the only medicine that can be bought on a journey that will cure all the troubles of the stomach and bowels. It is sold everywhere and is the only remedy that is so sure and so safe. It is the only remedy that is so cheap and so easy to use. It is the only remedy that is so well known and so trusted. It is the only remedy that is so effective and so reliable. It is the only remedy that is so pure and so clean. It is the only remedy that is so good and so great. It is the only remedy that is so true and so honest. It is the only remedy that is so kind and so gentle. It is the only remedy that is so strong and so powerful. It is the only remedy that is so sweet and so pleasant. It is the only remedy that is so simple and so easy. It is the only remedy that is so quick and so sure. It is the only remedy that is so good and so great. 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